#### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

The Zurich Conference in Session.

THE THREE POWERS REPRESENTED.

THE GREAT LONDON STRIKE.

40,000 Workmen out of Employ.

THE GRAND DUKE VOTED OUT OF TUSCANY.

The Relations of Austria and Prussia.

A RUPTURE POSSIBLE.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The steamship Hungarian passed this point at 7:30 this morning, with Laverpool advices to the 10th inst. She was boarded by the news-yacut of the New-York Associated Press, and her news brought ashore. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th

The advices brought by the Hungarian are not of any marked importance, either politically or com-

The Zurich Conference met on the 8th, according to

the appoundement. The American frigate Cumberland was at Maderia,

August 1. The steamship Bremen left Southampton for New-York on the 9th.

The Conference was fully constituted as follows: Austria, Count Colloredo and Baron Mespenberg; France, Baron Beurguency and Marquis Bourneville; Sardinia, Chevalier Desambois and Chevalier I scocan. The Government of Zurich had welcomed the Embaseaders, and were to give them a public dinner on the lith.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian representatives assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing had transpired as to the proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th the affairs of Italy were debated in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Normanly inquired if there was any objection to the production of the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villafranca. He demonred the conduct of the Government as onesided, and as evincing no desire to maintain neu-

Lord Wodehouse in reply, reiterated the statement that England sert terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice, or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents, in the present state of negotiations.

Earl Granville spoke of the act of Lord John Russell as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commens, Lord E'cho moved an address to the Queen, declaring toat it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, af. ter having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for setting the details of the peace, the preliminaries baving already been arranged be. tween the Emperors of France, and Austria. He praised the neutral course of the late Government, and cersured the Anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the pre-

pent Cabinet.

Mr. Kinglake moved the previous question, feeling that it would be uteless to hind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes which might take place a most any hour.

Mr. Gudstone said that Lord Elcho's motion was not believed to the present position of affairs. The Government to the present position of affairs.

Mr. Gradstone and that Lord Lacha's motion was not relevant to the present position of affairs. The Government had no intention of taking part in setting the details of the peace on the basis of the Villafrance treaty. The belingerent stemselves would settle these details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government, and called for a decisive

wote against the resolution.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said that the object of the resolu-Mr. S. Fritzgerald said that the object of the rest from was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathics, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sance ion the course of the Government in joining in the Congress without being informed of what the Great Powers had agreed upon in regard to

Mr. Sidney Herbert argued that the neutrality ex pired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Mr. Horseman and Mr. Winnesion spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced the foreign policy of the

Lord John Russell again proclaimed that the Government had not the slight-st intention of going into a European Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villatrance. Nebody ever invited them to do so. He Villatrance. Nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government entering the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the Ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

Mr. Disraeli warred by experiment of the dangers to be in curred by experiment of the dangers.

to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision a tera hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord Eleno would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in de-

fense of his course and in denunciation of the resolu-tion, Lord Elcho said that he was satisfied with the admissions made by the Government and the result of the debate, and would therefore not press his motion. In the House of Lords on the 9th, the subject of the national defences was referred to.

Lord King-down contended that the army and navy

would never be on a satisfactory footing till the Got erament had the power or compulsory service.

The Earl of Ripon thought it would be most injudi-cious to resert to compulsory powers, and pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure. In the House of Commons the East India loan bill

The completion of the steamship Great Easters was formally celebrated on the Sth by a banquet given on beard, which was attended by many members of both Houses of Pailiament, and a number of most distinctions. Houses of Pailiament and a number of most distinguished ergineers and scientific men. The engines, both scriw and paddle-wheel were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the very highest degree, and far beyond expectations.

Lord Stanley proposed the toast "Success to the Great Eastern," and painted in glowing terms the marvels her success would accomplish.

Mr. Bonnel, the engineer, and Mr. Scott Russell, the builder, were tonsted, but the former was absent on account of ill health.

The standard proposed is beautiful and delay a second of the second of th

The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect,

The step presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being a most ready for sea.

The civ article The London Times says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been stragged between Minister MeLane and Juarez, at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will, from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It then adds that the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world, but thinks the extant to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized is an anxious question. The American Government is urgent at every step to promote the interests of foreign bordholoers.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, traveling

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, traveling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead, in the frigate Swelland, and took up his resistence at Ryce Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade had assumed formulable dimensions. Estimates of the monumemployee range from 20,000 to 40,000. The master-builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary said he did not see how he could interfere.

and interfere.
The Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued an invitation to inventors and manufacturers in all parts of the world to bring forward specimens of their work,

for experimental testing.

The subscription to the new steek in this Company The subscription to the new strek in this Company is progressing very favorably. On the loop list of the takers of this stock we find the names of Messrs. Barring Brothers & Co.; George Peabody, of Messrs. George Peabody & Co.; Messrs. F. Huth & Co.; Samuel Gurney, of Messrs Overend, Gurney & Co.; Messrs. N. Rothnechild & Co.; Messrs. Hankey & Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.; John Henry Schroder, of Messrs. John H. Schroder & Co.; C. M. M. Lampson, Thomas Brassey, Wm. Brown.

#### THE LATEST

Lospos, Westerday, Aug. 16, 1859. The Dully Bows gives the p ovidons of Mr. Soney Herbert's new bill providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enrollment and maintainance of a reserve force of 20,000 man, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. Tals force is to be called out twelve days each year, and permenently in case of

The Paris correspondent of The London Post telagraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place with great order, and gave a majority of men of moderate liberalism, bu; quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

The London Times, and several other journals this morning publish an article on Italian all'sirs, under of "The European Coup d'Etat," from the

pen of Mazzini. Prince Albert visited the Grand Duke Constantine

yesterday at Ryde. The Government had decided on disbanding the medical corps which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entirely new branch of service to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon went on the 7th to Chalons o remain there several days. It was accertained that Prince Richard Metternich yould remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

would remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

The Paris correspondent of The London Star gives a report that the Emperor had declared for free trade, but it lacks confirmation.

The Moniteur publishes a long official report by those Admiral Romain Desfesses, regarding the operations in the Adriatic. He shows that the flust consisting of 45 vessels of all classes, anchored before Venice, in sight of the dones of St. Mark, and were prepared to open fire when peace was proclaimed.

The Moniteur also publishes a discument, clearing Marshal Camobert from any reflection which General Niel's report of the battle of Solferino had cast upon him.

him.

The advices from the Cetton manufacturing districts are favorable. Goods were is more active demand, and prices had an advancing tendercy.

The Paris Flour market had been dull, but closed timer. Wheat was quiet.

The accounts of the approaching vintage were quite conflicting. Brandles were firmer.

The number of troops from Italy to march through Paris en the 14th is 70,000. The procession will last seven bours.

seven hours.

The London Times Paris corresdondent says that the report was still current that measures would shortly be officially annuanced confirmatory of the hopes en-tertained of the maintenance of peace, and calculated at the same time to give a grest impetes to commer-cial affairs; one of them, it is said, will be the reduc-tion of the present excessive duties on articles of necessity. The completion of the redreads is to be accelerated and industrial works in general are to be en-

A shau-fight is to be executed by 40,000 men at the camp of Chalons under the Emperor's orders, liustra-tive of the episodes at Solferno. The Emperor returns to the camp in September to take command of the

It was reported that General Fleury was to be raised to a General of Division.

The Paris Constitutional ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England, who, forecasing war with France, wishes to provide herself

with an intrenced camp in Belgium.

The Paris Bourse had been very bneysnt, and rentes at one time were at 70f, 35c., but on the 7th the market drooped and closed at 90c. There was a better feeling at the close.

FALY.

Early on Monday moreing, the 7th, the King of Sardinia entered Milan, accompanied by his Ministers, Members of Paniament, and the Municipal bodies of Thrin, and Geroa. His Majesty passed through the Corso, on horseback, amid enthusiastic accionations, a Te Daum was performed, at which the King was present. He afterward received the authorities of the city. In the evening a general illumination took place. The aspect of Milan during the fere was very imposing. The Sardinian Government have recalled the Sardinian Government have reconsidered t dinian Commissioners at Parma and Piacenza.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French army of beervation on the Rhine had produced a very favoraobservation on the Ruine and produces a constant of the effect at Berlin. Pruesta would at once countermand the concertrating troops on the Rhine.

Pruesta is about to send two vessels-of-war to Japan, to open commercial communications.

The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin in Septem-

### GERMANY.

The relations between Austria and Prussia almost some the dimensions of a regular rupture, and were garded as dangerous to the smaller German States, hich were already looking toward France for pro-

The King of Bayaria apologised for the passage of cops through his territory.

The elections for the National Assembly of Tuscany

The elections for the National Assembly of Tarcany asset off harmonicusly. All the Ministers who were lected are friends of independent Tascany.

The Opinione of Turin says that 50 000 French cope will remain in Italy provisionally, in consequence of the damperous state of the President Consequence. Sardinian Commissioner at Parma, in notifying

the municipality of his departure, said that he left his accretary charged with the sovereign powers of the government in the name of the people. This produced a very bad effect.

RUSSIA.

The construction of a railway of the length of seven hunded wersts, between Moscow and Saradow has been authorized. The capital of the company will be forty-five million rouble, with a government guarantee for eighty years at four and a half per cent.

#### TURKEY. The Sultan arrived at Salowitz on the 26th July.

INDIA AND CHINA.
Calcutta mails to July 2, and from Hong Kong June
5, reached Trieste, and will arrive in London on the Ith mat.
A considerable reduction of native troops had been

A considerable reduction of native troops has seen ordered in India.

The imports at Calcutta were dull, and the exports dat. Freights were firmer. Exchange 1/114 e 2/1.

The representatives of the English, French, and American Governments so from Shanghae to Pokin.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4/11 e 1/111.

Freights were flat

At Canton the export market was quiet, but there was more demand for imports.

was more demand for imports.

At Shanghae teas weie quiet. Silk was in moderate lemand. Exchange was at 4/2/ # 4/3.

At Foo Chow Foo there were large tea settlements at extreme rates.

# AFRICA.

African dates are from Coast Castle to July 11, and om Sierra Leone to July 15. Cotton was being col-cted in the eastern districts of the gold coast, and a nesidurable coastle. considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and the exports were expected to increase. Palm oil had largely advanced at Accre.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. In the London Money market the demand for money had sensibly abated, but was again active at the close. The funds had been firm, and Consols closed at a slight advance. Railway and other securiies had participated in the upward tendency.

Mossrs, Demetrio & Sons, Greek merchants mostly the grain trade, had suspended, with considerable

An impression prevailed that the Bank of England would advance its rates of discount on the 11th inst. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Liberal, was yesteray elected Member of Parliament for Davesport. The London Daily News (City Article) of Taesday

vening says:

"The funds to day were slightly prejudiced by the "The funds to day were slightly projudiced by the news of a partial reaction on the Parts Bourse, combined with dulhess of business. Consols finany closed at 1 per cent lower than on Monday. Before operating with confidence, speculators apparently rush to see the result of the impending conterences on the Palan question. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices were quoted rather lower. There was a renewed demand for money to-day, the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in the minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent would be made by the Bank on Taursday. There were no build no operations at the Bank to-day. The were no bulken operations at the Bank to-day. There Continental Exchanges this afternoon experienced a

h improvement. R. L. Cole, East India merchant, London, sossended to day, but it is thought his labilities are not ver £10,000."

The advices from Odessa report great activity and improved prices in the grain trade.

The London Times (City Article) of Tuesday evening says:
"The English fands experienced fluctuations to-day a boat in a squall.

to the extent of a half per cent, but were chiefly con-sequent uses the mementary supply or searcht of stocks and not upon the foreign news or new features in the money market. There was reserved activity in he demand f r discount to-day, and the general rate

as equal to the bank's minimum."

Livenroot Cortos Mannet —The sales of cotton or treat. The market closed dull at, some authorities, any easier at at quantily lower prices. Hodgers offered freely, but show the dispersion to press sales. The quantities for madeling to lead \$7.14. For Trank is Manchester.—The advicement Markets represent the price of the p

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET,-Messes Rich

LIVERPOOT, BREADSTEFFS MARKET, — Messes Rich arrange, Spece & Co., quote the Breadstuffs market very deliberations at 10 m 12 %. Wheat very deliberations at 10 m 12 %. Wheat very deliberations of the work bardy maintained; Weatern Red. 7,669; White 9 w 10 ft. A small parcel of new Southern Weits brought 11 m 11 ft. Cornically marca and Yellow, 500%; White, 7, 27, 2. LIVERPOOL PROCESSON MARKET — Beef double teady. Port dol. Based all but steady. Land and the same partant. Tallow insertive and unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCK MARKET — Ashee quiet. Linesed Oil 29. Reelin steady at 3,0800 ld. for common. Spin-Torpestine steady.

ed Oil 25). Rosin steady at 3/8 20/36, for common. Spirite-steady.

LONDON MARKETS,—BREADSTREES dull. WHEA Movey MARKET. - Consols closed on Thes lay at SQ for movey, and SQ 3700 for the account.

AMPRICA'S SECURITIES — American Securities were received in the securities were received in the SQ 3700 for the securities were received at 31 602 minute is, 1875, 1874 for local Central, 63 370; Eric in deringage C.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### \$2,000,000 En Route to New-York. INTERESTING FROM OREGON, FRASER RIVER. AND CARSON VALLEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859. The steamship Habana is below, with San Francisco istes of the 5th inst.

The steamers John L. Stephens and Orizaba had over \$2,600,000 in specie, and 1,000 passengers, for New-York. Business at San Francisco was dull, and prices were

tending downward. Candles were firmer. Choice New-Orleans sugar was selling at 104c. Flour was \$9 a barrel. The money market was easy. Horace Greeley was made a lion of everywhere.

He estimated that 30,000 emigrants were on their way to California by the overland route. Arrived at San Francisco since the 30th ult., ships Northern Eagle, Ames Lawrence, Flying Eagle, Ornhens, Ocean Express, and Charlot of Fame, from New-York: Dashing Wave, from Boston; Achilles from Sidney: Princess Royal, from Melbourne.

Sailed, ship Gauntlet, for New-York. Sr. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1850. The Overland Mail has arrived here, with San Fran-

isco dates of the 26th ultimo. Late arrivals at San Francisco had caused some stir n business, but the market closed very dall. Pork had ceclined; extra was selling at a fraction over \$11. Nearly a million pounds of the immense surplus of ngar had been expected to Valparaise and elsewhere

uring the month. Grain was in fair demand for export.

The mining news was favorable, but the receipts of just were light. The Walker River and Washoe Valley mines were

attracting much attention. Large numbers had departed for these diggings. The official returns elect Judge Crane to Congress.

The Nevada Convention was in session at Genoa. At Carson Valley they were forming a Provisional Government, it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegiance to Mormon rule. They deigned electing a Governor, Judges, and all other necessary officers.

A party of Californians, en route to St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass on the 15th of June, by the Crow Indians. George St. phenson of Pittsburgh, David Moore of Lancaster, Pa., and C. M Hall of Cincinnati, were killed. Henry Florence of Carlisle, Pa., was made prisoner.

The advices from Oregon say that Stout, Democrat, a elected to Congress by 41 majority. Lieut. Mullon was progressing finely with the new

road from Walla Walla to Salt Lake.

A large party of Fraser River miners had arrived at the new diggings in North Calville, Oregon. They eported that they were making from \$8 to \$16 a day. The accounts from the Fraser River mines are more averable. New discoveries of gold had been made

orth of Fort Alexander. Rich quartz had been received at Victoria from Oneen Charlotte's Island.

### A City Hospital on Fire.

Bostos, Aug. 21, 1859. About 7 o'cleck this morning, a fire broke out i the City Hospital building on Deer Island, which led to a general fire alarm in the city, and several engine companies were dispatched to the I-land, but the fire fortunately was confined to the east wing, and the main building escaped from damage. A boy, confined in the institution, confesses to having kindled the fire, and implicates two or three other lads, all of

The upper part of the east wing, used as a house of reformation for juvenile offenders, was destroyed. The less is estimated from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars. Three boys, Wm. Coughin, Toos. Gorden, and J. Riley, confessed that they set the fire by placing combustibles in the venulator. It was intended to have the conflagration at midnight, but Coughlie, who applied the match, over slept that time. Riley was formerly an inmate of the Reform School, and had twice attempted its burning.

# Fire at South Abington, Mass.

Boston, Friday, Angust 19, 1859.
A fire this morning in South Abington destroyed a saw-mill, planing-mill, tack factory, and a large boarding-house. Loss about \$40,000; insured. The buildings were owned by Dunber and Hobert.
Mayor Mayor of Richmond, and Capt. Bridgeford of the Richmond Greys, arrived here to-day, and were received by Mayor Lincoln, of this city.

# Commerce of Boston.

Bosros, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.
The following is the monthly statement of import and xports of goods, wares, and merchandise entered

\$2,272,072 \$65,457 862,074 8,218	during the month of July, 1859; Doriable, entered for Consumption. Dullable, entered for Warehouses. Free (c.v.bastv of Specie and Bullon). Specie and Bullon.	
4,061,822	Total Imports	1
TATE OF A	Demestic Merchandise. Foreign Merchandise, duriable. Foreign Merchandise, free. Specie and Bullon.	
£ 612,172	Total Exports	The second

# Sailing of a War Vessel. Bostov. Aug. 21, 1859. The United States sloop-of-war Savannah sailed from the Lower Bay to day. Her destination is unknown, but it is supposed she is bound to Vera Cruz.

The Indian Battle. Leavenworth, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1839.

No confirmation has recently been received of the Indian battle in the south. It is believed to be great-

suggerated or an unmitigated hoax. The Nova-Scotian Outward Bound. MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1809. The steamship Nova-Scotian sailed from here at 10 seteck this morning, for Liverpool, with 80 passengers.

### Collision at Sea.

Wind, west. Weather, clear.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1839.
The schooner W. L. Richardson came in collision at sen with ship John Henry from Bath for Savannah.
The schooner was disabled and abandoned. Crew all safe on board of the John Henry. safe on board of the John Heavy.

Two Men Drowned in Lynn Bay. Bastes, Aug. 21, 1836.
Patrick and John Hayes, brothers, were downed Thursday afternoon in Lyan Bay, by the apsetting of

Baltiners, Saturday, Ang. 20, 1859.

The steamer Baltimore has arrived here with Hevana dates of the 13th irst.

Sugars were heavy, with the exception of Musesyatoes, which were firm at unchanged prices, owing to a
mail steek. Later from Havana.

does, which small stock.

In Molasses nothing was doing.
Freights were inactive.
Exchan New-York had advanced. The rates for money are stringent, owing to excessive lightness in the market. signed by several leading houses, to the ex-

Exchange on London was 14 to 15 per cent premium, and on New-York at eixy days four to five per cent

#### Reduction of Railroad Rates.

Niagara Falls, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.
The Convention have agreed to reduce the race to Memphis, vin Cairo, to \$150 and \$1 44 on first and second classes, and \$1 85 and \$1 49 to points below

Men pols.

The third and fourth classes are to remain at the present rates.

#### POLITICAL.

-At the Convertion held at the Getty House, Yenkers, en Saturday last, delegates were chosen to rep recent the 1st Assembly District of Westchester County, in the State, Judiciary and Senatorial Convertions, as follows: State Convention at Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1859, Joseph H. Godwin of Youkers, and George Archer of Eastonester. Their Alternates: Robert L. Bucklin of Yonkers, and Capt. Dayton of Eastchester. Judiclary Convention: W. T. B. Miliken of West Farms and E. F. Shenard of Yorkers, State Convention: Charles Bathgate of Morrisania, and J. H. Steadwell of Yonkers. Gifferd of Merrisania, Harvey Kidd of Westchester, and J. H. Steadwell, were reflected members of the

District Committee for the ensuing year. -The Hon. John Fersyth, editor of The Mobile Register, lately Mr. Bucharan's Minister in Mexico, but now an enemy of the President, has just been elected to the Legislature of Alabams, on the Douglas platform. He is returned at the very head of the ticket. Mr. Forsyth favors the reopening of the slave-

trade. -Robert G. Harper has been nominated for Congrees by the Democracy of the VIIth District of Georgia.

-Official and reported returns from all the counties

The counties to hear from gave Harris a majority in 1857 of 821, which will be somewhat reduced. The Democrate have a majority of three in the Senate and of seven in the House of Representatives; last year they had four in the former and nine in the latter. -" Occasional" writes from Washington to The

Chiladelphia Press In Penrsylvania as I understand on inquiry, the "In Pennsylvania as I understand on inquiry, the General Acministration is very anxious to secure such a cartifiate for Governor as will suit Mr. Buchanan. Judge Black is completely out of the notion of becoming a candidate, but Gen. George M. Keim of Berin, and Wilham H. Witte of Philadelphia—both well known in Washington—may be said to be rivals for the nomination. Gen. Keim, according to the manner in which Mr. Buchanan has distributed his favors the because President, is probably most entitled. in which are became President, is probably most entitled to this horor, having been a prominent member of the American party until within a very short time, and at war with nost of the active men of the Democratic party in his quarter up to the mement when the President concluded to betray his trust on the great principle. ple of popular reverginty—when the door was exed to the General, and he became a furious Ad-cistration Lecouptonite. But Mr. Witte's claims, as Not sether Lecon picture. But Mr. Wittes claims, as you are will aware, are by no means to be despised. Few no his Perusylvania have gone so far in opposition to Mr. Buchanan, when he reeded friends, as Mr. Witte, and I know of more who has so cheerfully awallowed will the discussion does not be to the Development. lowed all the disgusting doses offered by the President to the party since the 4th of March, 1857. As it is the policy of the office-holders who extect to cantel your rest Convention not to nominate, if they can, anybody who can be eccted, they will take care as a primary consideration, to put up that man only who will get the fewest votes when the day of election snall arrive."

The same correspondent says:

"In New-Jersey, the masses of the Democratic party are resolved, like setsable men, to cut locue from the Acton istration entirely, and to make the popular principle the watery against their adversaries in the contrg election. Hen, Charles Shelton of Trenton, and Geteral E. V. R. Wright of Jersey City, are promutent candidates for the nomination for Governor; and ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom is very strong with the Democracy. The election takes place the Fall. That in his Mr. Bucharan has follen more rapidly the Democracy. The election takes place this Fall. The tru h is, Mr. Buchavan has fallen more rapidly The tru h is, Mr. Buchapan has fallen more rapidly and ruck more deeply in New Jersey than in any other State, except Peansy vanis. He has not conclined Commodore Stockton by the appointment of his son John he has not strengthened the effections of his old friend John R. Thomson; he has lost Col Wall of Burlington; and, by his course to Gov. Walker, has deprived himself of the confidence of Gen. Cook of Hoboken. Neither the Vrooms, nor the Rystrons, nor the Pottess have any confidence in him; and save Judga Nangel. Neither the Vrouns, nor the Rystons, nor the rollsess have any confidence in him; and, save Judge Near of Trenton (and even he does not go out of his way in that roent), there is not a newspaper in the State that shows any enthusiasm in support of the policy of the Administration. Ex Senator Wright, who was defeated because he subtricted so readily to the Kansas blunders of the Administration, and who would have been reelected had he allowed his real feelings and the advice of his less friends to control him, must feel that he is under no obligations whatever to the President."

- The New-Orleans Delin thinks that the speaker ship of the next House of Representatives has between the Hon. Em. Etheridge of this State and the Hon. Ton Corwin of Ohio.

-The McKinney (Texas) Messenger nominates the Hop. Sam. Houston as the "Union Candidate" for the next Presidency, "subject to the Convention of "the people at the ballot-box." The Houston Telegraph, which bitteriy opposes Gen. Houston, takes the result of the election in a very philosophical spirit.

the result of the election in a very philosophical spirit.

"We were going along smoothly, as we thought—had made our State officers for a couple of years anead, as we fondly anticipated, and supposed the country was all right, when all at once we 'heard something drop,' and the next thing we felt 'as though we had be a sent for and couldn't go.' It is of no see to try to necount for the business. There is just this one thing about it: the Opposition outnumbered us, and we had to knock under. We are now pleasantly located on the hanks of Salt River, that famous place for retrievto knock under. We are now pleasantly located on the banks of Salt River, that famous place for retriev-ing broken political fortunes. The fact is, old Sam is elected, and he can the enchred out of his Governor-ship in any way but by sending him to the United States Senate.

- Returns from the greater portion of Alabama indicate that Gov. Moore's majority will considerably

## PERSONAL

-It is reported that Mr. Tom. Taylor, author of 'Our American Cousin," is about to come to this city, on a visit to Mr. Litz, the popular treasurer of Laura

-We learn that Mr. Alfred Tennyson contemplates a tour in the United States the coming Autumn. -The private history of Mr. B. Donnelly, of Wiseetter notoriety, is sketched by The Washington Star

"Writing letters to noted public men is a disease with him. He thus seeks to achieve a private correspondence with nearly every one of them, in turn, as they rise into prominence before the country. He is a person, further, not only utterly without position as a politician, but noterious as a crack-brained bluther-skite, without indicance of say sort, even in the politician. cal circle in which he has been spreading for a dozen seas past, without taking root. From what we know of Mr. Donnelly, we are by no means surprised that the worse than foolish letter of Governor Wise to him was sired in the newspapers so soon, as it was morally in possible that he could resist the temptation to show it to hundreds of politicians, of all grades, by way of impressing them confidentially with his own import-

-The Norwich University, at its Commercement, held or the 18th itstant, at Norwich, Vermont, conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon the Rev. Charles D. Jackson, of Westchester, this State, and that of LL.D. upon the Hon. Horatic Seymour, ex-Governor of this State.

-It is said that a book, including his personal and Isaiah Rynders. If complete, such a work would poscers a peculiar interest.

-A letter from Le Crosse, Wis., August 10, says: "The Hoa. Wm. Doguison of this city was yesterday beaten to death while out in Mormon Cooley, some fourteen miles from town, with a brother in law, trooting. Some words passed between them about their right to take the trout from their lands, when they came to blows, which resulted as above. The parties (father, two sore, and two daughters) are now safely ledged in Jall. Much excitement prevals in town. Mr. D. was at the bead of the las profession, partner of the present Mayor, and much respected by be community. The deceased was formerly of Freedom, Portage County, Ohio."

-Verdi, the composer, sent the following affres: the people of Busseto, the little town in which he was

\*\*CITIZENS: The victories so recently obtained by our valor-ous brethren were not secured without the shedding of blood, and without causing the greatest affection to thousands of families. It these time every one having an Italian heart should aid, to these times every one having an Italian heart should sid best of his ability, the hely cause for which Italians are of

itz.

I propose a subscription in favor of the wounded and of the likes of those who may die for their country.

Santa Agaiba, near Busseto, June 21 1839.

OUISEPPE VERDL."

The result of this appeal was a subscription amount ng 1,463 lire, which Verdi sent on the 20th of July to he Committee at Parma. -The New York correspondent of The Charleston Mercury says that the marriage of Senor Oviedo,

him of the priceless jewels, is now arranged to take place in September, after which the happy couple will wish Mrs. General Green Cormerly of Texas), of Boston, and the relatives of the bride in Maine then make the tour of Europe, and afterward settle down n Cubs, passing their Winters in the United States. The Senor's large suite is still remaining at the St. Nicholas Hetel, but the Senor himself has gone into quister quarters up town."

-According to a correspondent of a Canada paper, M. Blendin will walk again across the Niagara on Wednesday next, when he announces his intention of appearing in the character of the Liberian slave, chained from head to foot. He will also, when recrossing, carry with him a stove and cooking utenis, and when in the middle of the rope will cook melets for the passengers of the Maid of the Most, A Rochester journal says that he realized \$1,500 from is last exhibition at Niagara, and that he has probably made \$5,000 this season in rope-walking over the great river.

- The Providence Journal says that Mr. Powell, whose picture of the "Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto" adores the rotunds of the Capitol at Washington, has been commissioned by the State of Ohio to paint the "Battle of Lake Erio" for the Captol of that State. He was in Providence last week to visit Dr. Parsons, who is the last surviving commissior ed officer attached to the fiag-ship on that day, and to obtain from him certain details for the picture.

-The Chicago Jour nal says that "Mr. Louis Schade, whilem of Curego, is cuttleg a great swell in Iowa, as an exponence of Democracy to his countrymen. The best joke of the season is said to be on this Schade. He wrote home to Germany, that he was Attorney-General of lowa; that the duties of the office having become irksome to him he was about to resign, when he would be appointed Minister to Berlin, and revisit in triumph the land of his nativity."

-The Rev. Theodore Parker writes from Montreaux, Switzerland, to Francis Jackson, esq., of Boston, in the following language:

Notion, in the following language:

a Box like the 'Evil One' the American Government does act! The slave-trade with Africa carried on prodely, and with the contiverce of the Federal authorities—no man position the most open violation of the law, which was neart to produle the founds of arounds the Supreme Court scotling at the first principles of all just government and trading Stafe Rights and the Rights of Man under foot; knowspress to Pennylvanis, Outo, everywhere seizing innound men, and homoling them off to vs. Circuit Courts putting however the provider, and the sen acts of priors (charity and tastinctive justice, and the set he verdict of Northern juries; Covernors, like Chase allowing the kidnappers tall writer in heir owes, Northern Legislatures, like these of New York, Massachusetts, an idampositive, refusing to past a Laberry Law which shall provide worst crimes against Humanite's, the Republican particular of the worst crimes against Humanite's the Republican particular and steaking of from its most obvious duty as

plainest interest—what a sight it is!
"America has no good influence in European politics at present. Thoughtfu men, friends of the human race, who seek to advance the progress of grankind, look at our elplomatic officers

- A correspondent of The Galneston News, writing from Corsicons, July 25 says that "State Senator Martin accidentally shot himself a few nights since. He to make the Central Park the crowning glory of our was canvassing for reflection, and, having to ride after | metropolis. ight, carried a horseman's pistol, charged with shot. His riding animal took fright, and, by some unaccountable mischance, the pistol discharged its contents under his chin; several shots being detained in his cravat: others entered the flesh. For a day or two, he was supposed to be dangerously wounded; but, I am happy to inform you, he is rapidly recovering. To-day he is out, pursuing his canvaes as careers of his wounds as one of the gallant heroes of

-A letter from Beyrout, Syria, states that a converted Mohammedan is now laboring as a missic nary among the Turks of that city. He gathers large companies, and spends hours in reading to them out of the Scriptures and explaining to them the principles of the Christian faith. Among his auditors have been several Dervishes and two Persian Mohammedans. The preacher is also winning many friends among the Greeks of the city, and happy results are anticipated from his labors by those in the city who are longing

to see Mohammedari-m at an end, -A correspondent of The Berkshire Courier, in giving an account of the drowning of two of the daughters of Mr. Goo. Lemist, formerly of Boston, at Sheffield, Mass., states as a remarkable fact that nine of Mr. Lemist's kindred have been drowned. His father and mother were lost in the Lexington.

-Edward Mulliken, aged ninety-four years and eight months, died in Sidney, Maine, on the 9th inst. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, having enlisted as a soldier at the early age of fifteen years-being so small, as he often remarked, that "they had to stretch bim up to make him measure enough." His physical and mental faculties were remarkable, of which he was in full possession up to the day he died. He has attended every town meeting for the last fifty years, and has voted for every Whig and Republican President since Washington. A few weeks since he followed to the grave his only daughter, she being nearly 50 years old, since which he failed rapidly.

-The Hon. Henry Wilson has accepted an invitation to deliver a sulogy at Natick upon the late Hon.

-A base, constructed of granite, to support the slab in memory of Benjamin Franklin and his wife, was on Friday placed in the position assigned to it in Philadelphia. It rests upon a plain foundation of stone, and in dimensions is six feet ten inches long. four feet ten inches wide, and three feet deep. The new lettering, chiseled in the solid stone, comprises the simple inscription: "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 1799."

-Mr. Fraderick Donglass is making arrangements for a visit to Great Britain. He is to sail about the beginning of September.

-The London Critic and other journals state that the author of Adam Bede is Miss Mary Ann Evans, already known to the literary world by her translation of Strauss's Life of Jeeus.

The Artesian well of Columbus, Ohio, has reached a

depth of 2,656 feet, the suger going down at the rate of four feet a day. The formation of rock through which the bore is passing is something unprecedented in the history of Artesian wells. On Tuesday the aupolitical reminiscences, is in preparation by Captain ger was working in solid limestone, yesterday in sandthick this a nut for geologists. [Ohio State Journal, Aug. 11. | made.

THE MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK

The Saturday-evening Concert in the Central Park is becoming an indispensable popular institution of the city. The programme of the last was larger than that of the previous concerts, and the performance, which was divided into three parts, occupied nearly three bours. The audience was constantly changing, and numbered at one time probably 5,000 persons, while twice that number must have visited the ground during the whole concert. A large proportion were women and children, who had come from the city by the various railroads, the care of which during the whole afternoon and evening were running over-full. There were, however, nearly 200 private carriages in the Park, most of which discharged their passengers at the foot of the Ramble; a few came by a eart path on the west side of the Park, directly to the concert ground. Several of our most epulent citsens, with their families, were present, and a large number of strangers in to en. Among the latter we bserved the portly figure of the Hon. Joha M. Botts of Virginia. There was an interesting group of 40 or 50 girls from some orphan asylum, uniformly dressed, but for some time freely disposing of themselves on the large rock to the east of the music-shanty.

The arrangements for the concerts have been cheap

iy extemporized, and consist simply of a low platform with a half roof of rough boards, furnished with decks and forms for the band, and of rough board seats for a few hundred persons. The music should be considered only as an adjunct of the Ramble, and to the mass; must be, in the completest sense, a "promenade concert." The position of the band is just entside the finished ground, where a standing outlience can be accommedsted without danger to the lawns or borders, but so near portions of the Ramble that prom enaders therein may enjoy the music. About five minutes between the pieces, and frieen minutes between the parts, give intervals, in the longest of which, the most distant walks of the flaished ground, and several objects of interest, complete or in ad vanced stages, may be visited. A rustin summerbonse has just been finished, which is a model of that sort of work, inconspicuous, grete-que, substantial, and convenient. It is constructed of kyanized cedar logs. The builder is Mr. A. Gerster, a Hungarian, formerly chief of the pontoon train of the Hangarian army. A very beautiful bridge at the head of the pend (which is to be) to the west of the Ramble, excites much admiration. The deagn is a simple round arch flanked on each side by pentagonal bays supported by simple buttreeces, with an open-work parapet of heavy stone. The body of the bridge is of a light gray granite quarried upon the Park, the bays and parapet of olive-colored New-Brunswick sand-stone, and the contrast of colors with the play of light and shade through the deep incisions of the parapet, in the warm beams of the setting sun on Saturday evening, gave many visitors an entirely new revelation of the beauty which it is the province of architecture to corjure out of stone. When to what now appears there is superadded the shadow upon water, the reflection upon water, and the reflected light returned to the stone from the water, this bridge will be worth a long journey to see. It was designed by Mr. Vear, and built by Mesers, Stewart & Howell,

The cave, or grotte, which is near this bridge, also attracts many visitors; but it is, together with all the paths leading to it, in an entirely unfinished state, and cannot be examined without much inconvenience and

some apparent darger.
Within fifty yards of the music-shanty, some of the beaviest work of the Park is being all the while energetically driven forward, and the carts pursue their wented course, and the hammer rings upon the anvil, at half that distance, without the least interruption or diversion on account of the music or the great crowd. This work also has an interest to many visitors, it being the excavation of a tunnel through the beltower rock, to accommodate the business traffic across the Park. A drift has been pushed from each side to a distance of more than fifty feet, and the parties working face to face, are expected to meet in the course of a week to come. The tunnel, when complete, will be about twenty feet high and forty feet wide, which is probably wider than any other rock tunnel in the

We have already speken of the excellent quality of the music furnished the public gratuitously at these concerts. This was more marked at the last than on any preceding evening. At the same time the choice of pieces showed that a loyal regard was had to the popular taste. Altogether, these concerts afford a delightful promise and foretaste of the civilizing influences which are destined, as we may proudly hope

# CRUELTY AT SEA

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your editorial headed "Marine Felonies," I notice a very true and just observation, viz: that all the cruelty is not practiced on board American ships. But you might go still further, and say that nine tenths of what is practised there is done by English

and Irish mates, upon English and Irish sailors. During the time I served in the forecastle, I often eard the expression used by the English sailors that hey would see what that d-d Yankoo mate was made of, and bring about a quarrel (by their insolence and pretended ignorance) with the officers of the ship, and if it went wrong with them, and they happened to get the worst of it, they (the saiors) would present the efficers when they got home. It is a notorious fact, that the greater part of the cruelty practiced on board of American ships is done by men who were born in the British Islands.

As AMERICAN SAILON.

the British Islands. New-York, August 19, 1859.

SUNDAY EXCURSION ROW .- During the present season, in addition to regular lines, from nine to twelve steamboats leave the pior foot of Spring street every Sunday, on excursions to Staten Island, the Fishing Banks, and other places. The majority of these boats are chartered by clubs or societies, and it is estimated that about ten thousand persons patronze them on that day. They start off from 8 to 10 clock in the morning, and return between 6 and 7 in ne evening, and during these hours, so great is the crowd upon the pier, and in the street leading thereto, that Capt. Turnbull of the Eighth Precinet has considered it his duty to detail four or five policemen to the ground to preserve order. Many of the excursionists deem it necessary to take a glass or two before starting, the bar is well patronized during the day, and by the time they return home they are in prime condition for a fight.

The slightest provocation leads to a row, and it not infrequently happens that a dozen or more reach home with eyes draped in mourning, noses and lips split open and bodies considerably bruised. As a genral thing these fights take place at the point of destination, and are continued on the return trip. On every boat there are one or two bars in fall operation, and around these fights are of frequent occurrance. The barket pers look on with fiendish glee, and heap on fuel in the way of vile brandy, rum and gin.

The steamboat Chicopee, left the fost of Spring street yesterday with an Irish Eoclety, so an excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island. Nothing occarred on the way down, but at the Grove a Synt ock place, and the row was resumed on the return trip, a short time before the boat came to her dock. Officers Roberts, Crosby, West and Reynolds, rushed on board, and after a short but desperate con-

flict, put an end to the disturbance. Officer Roberts mized one of the ringlessiers, who drew & slong shot, and attempted to strike him over the head with it. The Officer grappled with his prisoner, but the fellow threw the slung shot into the river, and in the general melee that ensued on board succeeded in escaping. Notwithstanding the fearful odds, the officers fought manfully, and at length succeeded in quelling the row. The ringleaders and all who participated in the fight made good their escape, and no arrests were